Amusements, Tectures, etc., Chis Chening.

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NIBLO'S GARDEN.-"Ruy Blas." Fechter. OLYMPIC THEATER.—At 2 and 8: "Paul Pry," " Rob-

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## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1870.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

The great strike in France, the numbers and demands of which are multiplying, is attributed to revolutionary Instigation. An editor of Rochefort's journal has been arrested for helping to foment the disturbance. The secession of the German Rishons in Rome will be resolved upon, unless the numerical strength of dioceaes is considered in the vote of the Council. —— Minister Rivero has created much feeling in the Cortes by his declaration that he would punish without fear all disturbers of the peace. - A letter from Brazil gives us the text of a treaty between Lopez and the Indians.

In the Senate, the joint resolution for the extension of the income tax was discussed, but no vote was reached; the "Sixteenth Amendment," concerning Weman's Suf frage, was introduced, and referred; the Virginia bill was amended and passed-Yeas, 47; Nays, 10 === In the House, notice was given that the revised Tariff bill would be reported early next week.

Gov. Alcorn and Gen. Ames have been elected U. Benators from Mississippi; W. H. Revel, colored, was elected for the unexpired term of Mr. Sharkey. === Resolutions have been introduced in the Kansas Legislature requesting the resignation of Senators Pomeroy and Ross, and Representative Clarke. - Owing to an informality, the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by Iowa is regarded as incomplete. - William Kriel was hanged at Louisville yesterday. - George D. Prentice is dving.

Prince Arthur arrived in the city yesterday. - The strike of the Eric Railroad employes will probably fail. - The spread of small-pox is not alarming. -Fire-alarm boxes are to be placed at all the Police Sta tions. — The Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank is charged with defrauding the bank of \$150,000. \_\_\_\_ A boy four years old was killed in Newark by the falling of a pile of lumber. - Gold closed at 1204. Temperature, 37, 45, 45, 40.

We print, on the First page, an account of the charac ter and objects of the Darien Expedition, which has been unced to sail from this port to-day; a Letter of Art and Literary Gossip, from Boston; an Appeal in behalf of Houses of Refuge for Confirmed Incbriates, and two very attractive letters from Rome, by Mr. Ripley. On the Second page. Foreign Correspondence, Universalism in America, and the Ice Trade; on the Fourth page, a full necount of Prince Arthur's trip from Rutland, Vt., and his arrival and doings in this city, news from Albany, a variety of important Correspondence from and concerning San Domingo, Foreign Miscellany, and the Compilments of the People to The TRIBUNE; on the Pifth page, Dr. Gould's Lecture last night at the American Institute, Local Miscellany, and a letter from Cassius M. Clay; on the Eighth page, New Publications; and on the Eleventh No. III of Mr. Greeley's Essays on Farming, an account and cut of another Bridge Across the East River, and Letters from the People.

Geo. H. Thomas needs no new title to the admiration of his countrymen, but his language concerning the proposition to remove his portrait from the Tennessee Library is so manly and modest withal, that we have pleasure in directing special attention to his letter.

We give on another page a description of a notable engineering project. It is proposed to run an elevated bridge over Blackwell's Islanda very easy work, as the ground on the New-York side is high, and the island so intervenes as to make long spans unnecessary. We presume the Fulton-st. arrangement will be boldly pushed, and it ought to be the first realization of the grand idea.

The proceedings in the House yesterday were of comparatively little importance. Gen Butler developed a disposition to defend sunthe trenchant criticisms of Mr. Dawes, but he was unable to get the floor. To-day is like-

Committee, prompt action on the revision of ated; but, pending further developments, the Internal Revenue and the Tariff.

Among the other religious movements for which the year 1870 promises to be noted, must be included its celebration as the centenary year of Universalism as a distinct denomination of the Christian faith in America. Our columns have already given a record of some noteworthy anniversary exercises in various Universalist churches. We present this morning elsewhere a general account of the body whose charitable faith and beneficent career are thus pleasantly commemorated.

Our Senators at Albany have made haste to mollify the liquor-dealers by repairing the terrible mistake committed on Wednesday. Yesterday they ordered the bill to extend the time for the collection of excise fees to a third reading, and thus saved Mr. Sweeny from the necessity of making any very abject apologies to the rum-sellers. All that these placable persons desire is evidence of a disposition to serve them. That the Democrats in Senate assembled have given, and the brethren will dwell together in unity.

Lopez, driven to his wits' end, has made an unexpected alliance. Two nations of Indians have entered into treaty with him, under terms which our Rio Janeiro correspondent has fully translated for us. The treaty, in respect to being tripartite and secret, is in retaliatory imitation of the private Convention entered into by Brazil and her Allies. The hunted tiger of Paraguay is, accordingly, still rampant, as wild as he. The treaty described explains the late reappearance of Lopez to bar the way of the Brazilians.

It was a fitting concomitant of the unworthy work accomplished in the Senate yesterday that two of its most distinguished members should occupy themselves before the whole country in calling each other names. Mr. Trumbull commented on Mr. Sumner's effrontery and assurance, described him as an impracticable obstacle in the way of legislation, complained of his false statements, and in general made him out a very unpleasant body. Mr. Sumner replied that a bird flew in the air, that a fish swam in the sea, and that as for himself he would not be drawn into personalities. Five minutes afterward the Chair called him to order for describing Mr. Trumbull's speech as an outpouring of his

The letter of Cassius M. Clay herewith printed impels us to say that he is wrong in stigmatizing those who interrupted him at the Cuban Meeting as "enemies of Cuban Liberty." They simply protested against the use of that occasion by Mr. Clay to explain and justify his "London Times letter," his return to Russia as Envoy instead of fighting the Rebels on the Mississippi, &c., &c. The audience thought all this out of place at a meeting for Free Cuba-and so it was. If an appeal had been made to the Chair, he must have so decided it, and required Mr. Clay either to speak to the question or cease speaking at all. There are proper and improper occasions for personal vindications, and this was one of the latter.

Prince Arthur, the rose and expectancy of

Canada, the royal flower, as it were, of loyal homage, has come and almost gone. He has been crowded and stared at, and talked about; he has been to Wallack's and Central Park; he has taken a walk down Broadway; in short, he has run the gauntlet of doing and being done to which most eminent travelers are subject. A newspaper provincial proposed to disguise himself as a porter, if that were possible, in order to feast his enterprising eyes on the unconscious victim; but this has been the only romantic incident of the Prince's stay in New-York. He makes proper haste out of the city, and that with as little noise as possible. We plain: commend him for his good sense. In short, he has been less bored and less a bore in a public respect than anybody could have expected in a similar situation four years ago. We bespeak for him the tenderest tender mercies of "Wash-"ington Society."

Sir Charles Dilke, as will be seen in the letter of our London correspondent, is one of the few noted Englishmen who have dared to state our case of the Alabama claims with candor. Mr. Sumper's speech has been so elaborately suppressed in England that probably its most feverish denouncers know very little about it. Hence we thank Sir Charles Dilke for saying that Mr. Sumner made no claim of £200,000,-000, or, indeed, any stated claim like it, and that he did not insist upon an abject apology. It would be to the true interest, though our British cotemporaries to understand that while Mr. Sumner has made out our case eloquently, and, in one respect, thoroughly, he has not figured it into a compulsory and arrogant demand. Yet the British public have been generally taught to believe the very reverse. The American people abate nothing of the earnestness of their view of the Alabama question, but have no fear that such men as Sir Charles Dilke will misunderstand them.

C. O. O. forcibly presents the need of a House of Temporary Refuge in our City for of the papers they have paid for, and savagely Drunkards. We doubt whether so much good could be so cheaply done by any other means. Alcohol is a poison. He who uses it in any way uses poison, and should use it with great circumspection. He who is ignorant of its poisonous nature is in greater peril from its use because of that ignorance. He who is drunk is poisoned; he who drinks any alcoholic liquor takes poison. Such liquor should be made, kept, offered and sold, under precisely | Printer Clapp reports that he must have Half the same conditions that other polions may be. We detest special legislation, whether in behalf of liquor or of anything else.

A man intoxicated deserves pity and aid precisely as though he were suffering from any other poison voluntarily taken. He ought to be restrained and guarded as though he were addicted to any other of the poisons that produce insanity. Were these truths familiar, such appeals as those of C. O. O. could not pass unheeded.

The dectrine of Infallibility is even now undergoing the roughest trial, if the news from to ours, and taxes us to support it, while Rome be absolutely true. It is nothing less it floods the country from that shop than that the German Bishops have boldly threatened to secede and go home unless the numerical character of dioceses is reckoned in taking the vote of the Council. Plainly, this is a blow at the excess of the Italian hierarchy, the special Ultramontane partisans of the Pope dry expenditures of the Administration against It denotes an outright disbelief in the operations of the Council, and, in advance, seems to discredit its inspiration and

we are promised, from the Ways and Means in the Council will not soon be fully apprecinothing could be more interesting, as exhibiting the essence of Ultramontane belief, than the sermon of Dr. Manning reported in one of Mr. Ripley's letters from Rome. Dr. Manning is a remarkable churchman, possibly at this instant the most remarkable in the Papal City. His doctrine of Infallibility, as now perhaps for the first time clearly described in an American newspaper, will be by many accepted as the prospective creed of a large portion of his church.

The Senate yesterday, by a very close vote, adopted Mr. Drake's Proscriptive amendment to the Virginia Admission bill-not one vote being given for it from the three great States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, which together number more than one-fourth of the people of the Union. It was carried by a combination of little States and little souls-a large majority of the American People, even as represented in the Senate, being opposed to it. Then followed sundry kindred amendments, the offspring of untimely and unworthy fear, distrust and hate, which were generally carried, when carried at all, by very close votes. We deeply regret that Mississippi had not been present, by her newlychosen Senators, to rebuke and defeat these insidious and injurious propositions, in the spirit of her late sweeping victory for Universal Amnesty as well as Impartial Suffrage. and has along with him 10,000 Indians, about Thus burdened and defaced by amendments which would have been pertinent, if ever, four years ago, the bill goes back to the House, where powerful efforts will be made to render it still more ungenerous and hateful. We fear that the restoration of Virginia has been indefinitely postponed by yesterday's work.

WHAT FRANKING COSTS THE PEOPLE.

The Franking Privilege is frequently alluded to, though never searchingly discussed, in Congress. Members are apt to speak of it as though it were a trifling matter, involving nothing more than the payment or non-payment of Postage to an inconsiderable amount. Let us endeavor tersely to show them wherein they are mistaken, by indicating some of the points at which the Franking Privilege is at war with the public weal: I. Complication of Accounts.-If the trans-

portation of everything deposited in the Mails were paid for on such deposit, the accounts of the Department with the several post-offices would be immensely simplified. The day ought to be at hand when every cart-load of newspapers taken to a post-office for transmission shall be weighed on its receipt, tare deducted for the bags, and the proper postage paid on the residue at once. Let there be one fixed rate for letters and manuscripts of all kinds and another for printed matter of all kinds, inexorably exacted and paid in advance, and there need not be a tenth of the bookkeeping, nor could there be a twentieth of the embezzlement, that there now is. The most cumbrous machinery of checks and balances avails nothing at present to detect inadequate returns by rural post-masters-how could it, when their receipts are a jumble of payments for stamps, postage on newspapers received, postage on letters unstamped, payments for letter envelopes, postage on magazines, documents, &c.? Every letter, and every document mailed otherwise than by its publishers, should bear a stamp; every letter should be inclosed in a stamped envelope, such as is now too rarely employed. Simplicity and uniformity of postage are nearly as important as cheapness. If all printed matter were paid in advance at half the average of the present rates, the net income therefrom would be more than it now is.

II. Punctuality in Transmission and Delivery .- Herein, Franking is the determining cause of great injustice and evil. Let us ex-

When the inland terminus of a railroad is reached, the Mails are transferred to stages, wagons, and saddle-bags. During the month of December, the roads of the far interior are apt to be in the condition indicated by the Virginia stage-driver, who, in answer to an inquiry, averred that there was "only one mud-hole "from Lunenburg Court-House to Petersburg" (65 miles)-that mud-hole extending all the way. Heavy frost, snow, sleet, as well as copious rains combine to render the going intolerable. The train stops; the mail-bags are tumbled out; the stage-driver shoulders them, lifts them into his go-cart, and drives off-to the tavern or stable-where he overhauls and sifts them. Here is the letterbag, light and portable-of course, that must go on. But there are five or six passengers, three bags of "Pub. Doc." franked from scarcely agreeable to the aroused prejudice, of Washington by the newly arrived members two of WEEKLY TRIBUNES, and one of other papers: the mud is from one to three feet deep, stiffened by frost and ice: so he can't think of piling all this load on his sorry hacks, for he knows they could not draw it. The passengers and letters can't wait; the newspapers and "Pub. Doc." can't help themselves; so they are chucked aside to await better going. They may get on next month; they may have to wait for the settling of the roads next Spring; meantime, our subscribers are furious at the non-receipt write us to know if we mean to cheat them out of money and papers both. If Congress wants to conceal its doings from the masses, it should hold on to the Franking

Privilege. III. Franking stimulates Printing at the publie cost.-Year by year, the cost of Public Printing increases, in spite of strong efforts by the Committees on Printing to keep it down. a Million Dollars more this year than was allowed him last year. The vast sums paid for printing and transmitting these thousands of tuns of "Pub. Doc." are paid by the many; while the resulting advantage (if advantage

there be) enures to the few. Our business, our livelihood, are directly struck at by this jobbery. We have faithfully devoted a lifetime to perfecting ourselves in the art of collecting, preparing, and printing, what the people ought to buy and read. We live by this respected and useful calling. But the Government sets up a shop in opposition with intelligence which it not only gives away but delivers to recipients in Minnesota and Oregon free of cost to them-that is to say, at our cost. This is n't doing the fair thing by us; and, if it were legal instead of editorial service that was thus furnished at public cost to a favored minority, the lawyers in Congress would comprehend it.

IV. Members tell the public that the Frank-

a burden. We wish they believed it, as we think some of them do. But the majority are candidates for reëlection, and are eternally fishing for votes. Now, Squire Nokes or Col. less than San Domingo, has been Flack may never read the documents sent him-in fact, may not read much of anything -but it gratifies his vanity to receive from the Postmaster two or three packages addressed to him by title and inscribed-"Free-C. Noggs. "M. C." It stamps him a man of consequence, known to and courted by those in authority, and bids his neighbors defer to him accordingly. It is, in short, an overture from Noggs to this effect : "I want to be returned to Congress; you can help me; 'I recognize your influence; please recognize my discernment and my merits, and pack me a delegation if you can."-We defy any Congressman to say that he does not know this to be the "being's end and aim" of the liberal distribution of "Pub. Doc." at the cost of postage-payers and the Treasury.

Abolish the Franking Privilege, and you cut down the monstrous aggregate of expenditure for printing "by order of Congress." You throw on each department of the Public Service its own proper cost. Now, we take a Census at a cost of (say) Five Millions, saddle One Million of it on the Post-Office in the shape of free transmission of all blanks, instructions, and returns, and then gravely report a deficiency in the Post-Office receipts, to be paid for out of the Treasury. This is unfair and misleading. Let the Government pay its own postage, like any one else; and then, if the Post-Office does not pay its way, we will decide what ought to be done. But make every thing that passes through the Mails pay its fair, honest postage, and we shall hope soon to see letters transmitted and delivered for a uniform rate of two cents, whether carried three blocks or three thousand leagues, and an immense increase of the business, usefulness, and popularity, of the General Post-Office.

MORE ROUTES TO THE EAST.

By degrees the world has come to see how long-minded was the evil genius of that speculator who made the Jecker fiction his pretext for usurpation, and perpetrated a disastrous blunder just when he calculated on an empire. Such griefs happen to political gamblers, men who speculate in revolutions and trade with national calamities and crimes. But who does not see that if the imperial Propaganda had been established in Mexico the commercial scepter of Central America might have passed into French hands? This is, perhaps, to state the case at its worst; yet if privileges of the Tehuantepec, Nicaragua, and Darien character were to have been acquired by artful and underhand bidding, no one doubts how well the interloping Europeans could have pursued a tempting game.

By a vigilant and earnest interest in the affairs of our own continent it is possible to prevent the intrusion again of any armed or unarmed fraud having for its purpose European domination on American soil. Tehuantepec is already sure to us by the improved concession made to Americans by the Juarez Government. The problem of inter-oceanic connection by this route, which engaged the attention of Spaniards in the Sixteenth Century, and which so far attracted the mind of Humboldt that he thought a canal could be cut between the sources of Rio del Passo, which flows into the Coatzacoalcos River, and of the Chinapa River, which runs to the Pacific, is now to be solved by a railroad between the Bay of Campeachy and the Gulf of Tehuantepec, and perhaps by a canal.

The Nicaragua Canal project, as announced by M. Felix Belly, contemplates a capital stock of \$50,000,000, and the cooperation of leading men in the United States and Europe, including Messrs. Cyrus W. Field and Ferdinand de Lesseps. M. Michel Chevalier has, however, interfered with the plans of M. Belly, the latter having recently come into possession of a grant which the Congress of Nicaragua, as M. Belly charges, has ratified from a party spirit, and which lacks the indispensable approval of the Congress of Costa Rica, which M. Belly claims to hold in a contract made in 1858 with the Governments of both Costa Rica and Nicaragua. M. Belly lately proposed a fusion of M. Chevalier's rights and his own, allowing to M. Chevalier the Presidency of a European board with one million shares, and to himself the power to establish in New-York an American financial organization. From Northern San Juan to Brito the Nicaragua route is 194 miles, including navigable waters of the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua, which "reduce the isthmus to one-tenth of its whole breadth." To these enterprises we should add the interoceanic railroads of Honduras and Costa Rica. An iron pier and more than five miles of the former road are actually laid; and, despite some rumors to the contrary, the wellknown American representative, Mr. Squier, has written that its affairs are in a promising condition. The work of grading at the Atlantic terminus of the Costa Rican road reports an apparently vigorous progress.

But the favorite American route is especially and peculiarly that by the Isthmus of Darien. Our Government is about to undertake an exploration of it; the expedition now lies in our port, and its time of sailing has been fixed for to-day, though it is possible that delays may still intervene. We present on our first page a full and satisfactory account alike of the expedition and its proposed work. We need here add only that, according to various surveys, the route is from 39 to 51 miles in length. The saving over the old routes to be effected is immense; and considering that the present South American trade of France and England is a shame to our enterprise, the vast alteration in the world's traffic to be effected in our favor by the Canal will be more than welcome when it comes. The passage across the Pacific as compared to the dangers of the Red Sea b is one of the advantages claimed for the proposed Canal over the Suez enterprise, and a saving of \$35,000,000 to a great portion of the world's trade is reckoned another. We cannot over-estimate the importance of especially developing the commerce of our own continent, of familiarizing the new world with its own resources, and bringing the great bulk of the merchandise of Brazil, Peru, Mexico, the tropics, within the natural and powerful grasp of the United States. To make a Suez of the Isthmus of Darien, to control another great highway to the East, to dominate the American continent in the interest of peace, liberty, and commerce, this is a dream worthy of a practical statesmanship.

Elsewhere, in correspondence from San Domingo and Washington, we give a number of important phases of the Dominican question. Those who seek for enlightenment as to the reputation of Mr. Baez as a trader in concessions, or to the antecedents of Cabral on for the reading. The most striking point of our correspondence, however, is the hitherto unregarded fact that San Salvador, no applicant for annnexation. In 1822 the Salvadorian Congress declared for incorporation with the United States. Even San Salvador has not been alone in her aspirations to become thoroughly Americanized, for in 1849 Commissioners of Nicaragua and Honduras also offered the cession of these territories to the United States. The day has gone by, perhaps, when annexation may be begun at so low a figure; but, to judge from these few facts of West Indian history, our prospect of making acquisitions has no precise limits.

A DEMOCRATIC SEQUENCE. As the Police of New York approaches Democracy it becomes infamous. During eight years of Republican management it retained the confidence of the law-abiding and the hatred of thieves and ruffians; now, within a year from the time it passed only partially under Tammany control, it is too rapidly becoming a terror to the orderly and a comfort to the lawless. We do not reach this conclusion solely becausetwo policemen-one of whom was an old officer of unexceptionable record-have been convicted of one of the meanest highway robberies on record; but from that fact and many others that have lately come to the public knowledge, it is evident that the average character of the force has deteriorated sufficiently to show how dangerous and disgraceful it will be to the city when the Legislature sent upon us for our sins makes it wholly Democratic. Lately a convicted felon and a notorious criminal were chosen to wear the blue, and, bad as they were, might have done upright duty compared with some of their comrades who reel through the school of instruction and mouth their maudlin utterances in the presence of the Commissioners. From such material are manufactured the policemen whom Mr. Bergh has declared he sees every night promenading the public streets with abandoned females, and beholds every day leaving their posts of duty to guzzle free liquor in rum-shops. Such conduct on the part of recent appointees has tended to demoralize the entire force, and

money without earning it. These facts being generally acknowledged, much conjecture has been wasted in endeavoring to account for them, and no one has hit upon the palpable truth that our Police must of necessity be disreputable in proportion as it is Democratic. Moreover, it has been recently used as a potent instrument in the great fight raging in Tammany for the Controllership, and its demoralization has for that reason been much more rapid than could otherwise have been possible. But let our citizens not beguile themselves with the hope that the force is as bad as it can be. Let them remember that the Legislature will put the Police wholly in Democratic hands, and they will be prepared to look back upon the force as it is now with poignant regret.

members formerly honest are becoming pro-

ficient in the Democratic art of getting public

Mr. John H. Wimpy of Georgia, member of Congress elect and present dignitary in his own county, who has been handling pitch in a serene conviction that it would not defile Wimpy, comes once more to the fore, commanding a detachment of affidavits loud to rescue his wounded honor. A man who holds a business correspondence with a counterfeit note concern is not proved to have had an itching palm; but then, as Thoreau says, some circumstantial evidence is very strong, as when you find a trout in the milk !" Mr. Wimpy's witnesses declare that, as honesty is the best policy, therefore they cannot believeno, never-that he could have been so shortsighted or so reprehensible as to have hank ered after unlawful gains, save with an eye to the confusion of Satan and all his works. The martyr, it appears, had observed to these admiring friends more than once, and with a child-like exuberance of delight in his own sagacity, that he "felt he had 'em," or words thereunto corresponding. But whether this exultant sense of possession was kindled by the prospect of nabbing manufacturer or manufacture doth not so clearly show that he who runs may read. There is, we may say, a disappointing vagueness about all these disclaimers which suggests a conscious reticence on the part of Mr. Wimpy's following. We are glad to see that the future legislator is himself upheld in these unpleasant moments by the proud consciousness of worth, and that we are not to be deprived in the national councils of that sagacity, that sharpness, that quick scent for a rogue, and that rare personal integrity, which have so signally availed their possessor in his now famous transactions with Wogan and Company, dealers in counterfeite currency warranted to defy detection. Mr. Wimpy, like Œdipus, must fulfill his destiny, "God sends country lawyers and other wise fellers To start 'the world's team when it gets in a slough."

Mr. Senator Saulsbury has been upon his legs again, and on this occasion delivered, in a tone of injured innocence, an elaborate exposition of the services of "The Democratic 'Party" from the foundation of the Republic down to the present moment; and from this it appeared that for all our greatness and goodness and grandeur, for everything we have been, are, or hope to be, we are indebted to "The "Democratic Party" aforesaid. While that was in power, we lived, according to the Senator, in a kind of Earthly Paradise, with everything lovely and with everybody happy. ' 'man's house was invaded," said the gentleman from Delaware, "except under legal "authority, during the whole sixty years that "the Democratic Party administered the Gov-'ernment: not one public press was suppressed. Mortally hating to disturb so beautiful a dream as this, we are, nevertheless, constrained to inquire whether Mr. Saulsbury ever heard of one Lovejoy, and how his press was tumbled into the river, and its owner killed? Whether he ever heard of the rifling of the United States mail bags, with the implied sanction, at least, of the Post-Office Department? Whether he ever heard of the imprisonment of colored seamen from the North in Southern ports, for no offense except that of their color? Whether -but we forbear. We are content to jog the memory of the Senator, which seems to be singularly poor and sluggish.

Just as we feared and about as we expected The magnanimous proposition to fix the pay of each member of the Massachusetts Legislature at \$500 for the session has been killed as dead as a door-nail in the House, only fortysix members voting for it. The Boston Journal says: "There is danger that the talk about a 'short session may amount to nothing." It is a misfortune of legislation, at least in this country, that men cannot be bred to it. If all the worthless talk, the roundabout methods. and the ignorant blunders of honorable gen wise to be given merely to debate. Meanwhile | result. The spirit of the opposing parties | ing Privilege is no benefit to them, but rather | the proposition to lease Samana, may have it | themen could be avoided, and both branches

be made to stick strictly to business proper, we believe that one hundred days would be amply sufficient for its transaction.

We regret that the Western journals cannot comment upon Judge Hoar's nonfination without a good deal of loose and gratuitous talk about "Massachusetts arrogance." Thus, The Indianapolis Journal " would say that a Maasachusetts whip-lash is just as unbearable as that of the old slaveholders, wielded by "Toombs and Wigfall." We do not see the point of such violent language as this, and, so far as it can have any effect upon the general public opinion of the East or the West, it is very much to be regretted. We do not believe that there is in New-England any degree of sectional jealousy worth mentioning. She is as much interested in the prosperity of the West as the West itself; and having shown this by putting a good deal of her money there, it seems pretty hard that she should be doubted when she declares that she desires the general advancement of the whole country. Numerically she has seen her political influence a little declining, and this she has sebmitted to with no over-loud complaint; but it is not strange that she should wish for that share in the Government to which her history, her exertions for the whole Union during the Rebellion, and her wealth and intelligence entitle her. The West is lusty, and has fast grown great; it may be pardoned a reasonable amount of energetic blustering; but it is to be hoped that we are to have no more of it than is absolutely necessary.

We protest. Here is Canada, that has just consented to reciprocity respecting rogues, and agreed to afford no shelter to doubtful characters, using this country for the extradition of her wedded shrews. A couple came before a magistrate of London, Ontario. The lady had originally borrowed money upon some landed property from the gentleman, who concluded thereupon to take her as collateral security to her mortgage. Her hight exceeds six feet, and her muscle and temper are said to be of corresponding dimensions; in these particulars much exceeding her husband's developments. Consequently, at an early period in his marital experience he came to grief, and sought separate apartments. She pulled him out of seclusion by his hair, and threatened his existence with a meatknife. Now, instead of locking up this female desperado, or binding her over to keep the peace, the magistrate consulted with the husband, and they agreed that the latter should pay expenses, and the woman be sent to Omaha. Omaha, of all places in the world! The city that G. F. T. has taken under his patronage. No doubt the authorities of the Dominion selected it to spite him. We tremble in anticipation of the incoherent anathemas he will fulminate against the "minions" who make his pet city a penal colony.

The Evening Post is engaged in the laudable task of rebuking the imputation of selfish and base motives to those who happen to differ from it on great public questions. Here is its latest effort:

"No sooner does Mr. Dawes speak for the people against the monopolists and jobbers, and show up waste and corruption, than instantly his motives also are impugned, and an attempt is made, not to answer his statements, which these jobbers feel to be unanswerable, but to cast doubts upon his character. It will not do: it is too late to deceive the people by such clamsy and dis honorable means. Let the monopolists answer Mr. Weils and Mr. Dawes: let them show these gentlemen una taken; when they do that they will not need to call names. But they prefer to call names; and sensible people will understand why."

-This, certainly, cannot be considered decided success; but it would not be fair to expect too much of a beginner. The Post evidently sees that calling names and imputing base motives is not pretty nor convincing on the part of its opponents; by and by, it may be made to comprehend that what is bad in its opponents cannot be good in itself.

The most astonishing instance of colorphobia occurred at Columbus, Ohio, a few days since. There was a baptism in the church, which appears to have been supplied with a full-sized paptistery for immersion. Among the candidates was a colored man, who was dipped first. Upon this, two young ladies, who were waiting for their turn, positively and with much scorn refused to be immersed in the same water. Their objection was not to the man, but to his color, and there is no reason to believe that they would have declined the waters if the brother had been white. Still, we think that gallantry should have led the officiating elergyman to give the ladies the first chance.

Mr. Gottschalk was too eminent an artist, too accomplished a man, and too much of an American, to pass suddenly out of the memory of his admiring countrymen. The letter of our correspondent in Brazil, recording the circumstances of his death, and the grand funeral honors paid him by a grateful city, will answer many of the questions which lovers of art have asked on hearing the unexpected news of his death. The generosity of his life was, we are glad to say, nobly remembered by those who mourned his death, and it has made greener every laurel that he won, and every garland laid upon his grave.

An Oswego friend sends us the following, which he says are the rates now charged for the conveyance of Flour by Railroad to this City: From Chicago, \$1 10 per bbl.

From Detroit, \$1 per bbl. From Toledo, \$1 per bbl.

From Buffalo, 92c, per bbl. From Oswego, 96c, per bbl -When the Midland Railroad shall be run-

ning through trains, we confidently expect to report that the rates charged for this service are more just and equal.

The revenges of history are singularly illustrated in the Senatorial election in Mississippi. One of the Senators elect, Mr. H. R. Revel, is a negro, a native of Ohio, a graduate of Oberlin College, and for some years a resident in Natchez, where also a former Senator of Mississippi, Mr. Jefferson Davis, has sometimes resided.

"A very large meeting of prominent and 'influential citizens" of Philadelphia have formed themselves into a "Citizens' Associa-"tion for the improvement of streets and "roads." We suggest a similar organization in New-York, to be called the "Society for the "prevention of Tammany street improvements."

The main popular interest attaching to Dr. Gould's lecture last evening, before the American Institute (reported in full on our fifth page), will be found in the glimpses it gives of the scientific results derived from the observations on the total eclipse of last Sum-

mer.

M. H. Bovee of Wisconsin is to occupy the desk of the Rev. Dr. Brooks, Philadelphia, on Sunday evening, the 23d (to-morrow), and to lecture at Mercantile Library Hall in that city on Monday evening, the 34th. Subject, "The Barbariam of the Gallows"